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MERIONETH

COUNTY COUNCIL

Public Health Report

FOR THE YEAR

1952

Medical Department.
County Offices,
Dolgelley.

W. F. GAPPER,
B.Sc.,M.B., Ch.B.,D.P.H.,
County Medical Officer,

BALA PRESS.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY OFFICES,
DOLGELLEY.

To the Chairman, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Merioneth County Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Evans and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the year 1952. It includes a survey of the Local Health Services as requested by the Minister of Health. This is to be published as a separate pamphlet for the use of the Council Members. The Registrar General's estimated population for Mid-year 1952 showed a reduction of one hundred compared with the previous year.

The Infant Mortality Rate is the lowest ever recorded being below 30 per 1,000 live births for the firt time in the history of the County. The birth rate was lower, being the lowest since 1940.

There was a decrease in the general death rate and a slight decrease in the Cancer death rate. Heart diseases accounted for more than a quarter of the deaths while Cancer was responsible for two out of every eleven deaths.

I am grateful to the members of the Council and especially to those who are members of the Health Committee and its Sub-Committees for their assistance and their interest in the work of the Department.

I would like to thank Officials of other Departments for their kind co-operation and members of my staff for their help and loyalty.

The General Practitioners have kindly co-operated with the Department and I am grateful to them and to the Voluntary Workers at the Clinics as well as other voluntary bodies such as the British Red Cross Society, for the valuable assistance they have given to the service.

I am, Mrs. Evans and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. F. GAPPER.
County Medical Officer of Health.

8th September, 1953.

County of Merioneth

Survey of Local Health Services

1. Administration :

The County Council is directly responsible through its Officers for the Local Health Services delegated to it. There are no arrangements for decentralised management through Area Sub-Committees.

The Health Committee is mainly responsible for most of the Health Services under the jurisdiction of the County Council. The After-care and the Home Help Committees as sub-committees of the Health Committee deal with the after-care of the sick and tuberculous patients and with the Home Help service respectively.

Welfare of the aged and handicapped persons is the responsibility of the Welfare Committee, while children in need of care are the responsibility of the Children's Committee.

The School Health Service is the responsibility of the Local Education Authority through its School Health Committee.

The County Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and he is responsible to the Authorities for the Local Health Services. The Welfare Officer is responsible for the Welfare Service, and the Children's Officer for the service dealing with children as far as the Children's Act is concerned.

The School Dental Officer is responsible for dental treatment of school-children, pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers. He is responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

The Weights and Measures Inspector is responsible to the Council through the Health Committee for inspection of food under the Food and Drugs Act. District Councils have agreed to act as agents for the County Council for the enforcement of sub-sections (3) (4) and (5) of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950. There are no joint arrangements for administration with other Local Health Authorities.

The County Medical Officer of Health reports to the Health mmittee and its sub-committees and the School Health Comttee. He attends the Welfare and Children's Committees and en necessary their sub-committees, thus maintaining close coeration with the Welfare and Children's Officers. The District dical Officer of Health for all the District Councils within the nty is also part-time Assistant County Medical Officer of Health l thus close co-operation is maintained between him and the nty Medical Officer of Health.

Insanitary conditions of dwelling houses etc. are reported to the trict Councils. Sanitary Inspectors assist in sampling of school k and are always willing to assist in other directions.

District Councils have co-operated in allocating houses to nilies with members suffering from tuberculosis.

There are two Authorised Officers, who are also part-time lfare Officers and Registrars of Births and Deaths.

Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

(*a*) *Hospital :* Some members of the County Council serve on of the Hospital Management Committees functioning in this nty. Members of the County Council are also members of the nagement Committee of the North Wales Hospital for Nervous l Mental Disorders. The County Medical Officer of Health ends the Area Medical Staff Committee of the same two Hosal Management Committees and he is a member of the Hospital nagement Committee of one of them and can attend the other nagement Committee in an advisory capacity. He also attends Liaison Medical Committee of the Regional Hospital Board at rdiff periodically. He is a member of the House Committee of Hospital Management Committee for the North Wales Mental spitals, responsible for two local institutions. Periodical conences are held between the Medical Officers of this Management mmittee and the North Wales County Medical Officers of Health.

One member of the Council is on the Wrexham Hospital Manment Committee but no official attends the Committee or the dical Staff Committee.

The three Hospital Management Committees responsible for the pital services in this County are represented on the Health mmittee of the County Council.

There has been close co-operation with the almoners at th Wrexham, Mawddach and the Chester Hospitals who have co tacted the Local Health Authority with regard to cases to be di charged, with a view to home conditions, home nursing and hon helps. There are no almoners at Caernarvon and Anglesey, an Mid-Wales Hospitals.

Reports are received from Specialists from hospitals on trea ment given to children treated at the various hospitals. Notice of discharge of maternity cases are also received with notes on th method of feeding of babies adopted in the hospitals. It woul be advisable if hopsitals could notify the County Medical Office of Health of impending discharges of all cases requiring continue nursing or attention at home, with some information of the kin of assistance required from the Local Health Authority.

(*b*) *General Practitioners :* Some members of the Count Council are members of the Medical Executive Council. The Count Medical Officer of Health attends this Council in an advisor capacity. He also attends the Ophthalmic sub-committee and th Local Medical Committee. Close co-operation with the Genera Practitioners is obtained at these committees and is found to b most helpful. There is a certain amount of diffidence in expressin one's point of view in committees where one is not a full membe of the committee and only attends in an advisory capacity. Opin ion cannot be expressed nor can one take part freely in discussion as one is reminded that he is present only in an advisory capacity

Full use of the Medical Committee has been made to inform the General Practitioners of all the services available to them an how help may be obtained. All practitioners contact the Healt Department for any additional information or help that may b required, and with the kind co-operation that exists betwee the Department and the practitioners in this County, variou problems have been freely discussed between the two parties to th mutual benefit of both.

The public have been informed through talks, public lectures posters, pamphlets, the Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses Sanitary Inspectors, Officers of the Assistance Board, Welfar Officers and by personal contact. The Rural Community Counci has also assisted in informing the public of services available an how to obtain such services. Additional steps are to be taken by publishing a guide to the Local Health Services.

Joint use of Staff :

All the Infant Welfare Clinics throughout the County except ıc are attended by General Practitioners on sessional basis.
Ante-natal Clinics at four centres in the County, three of them present being held in hospitals, are conducted by Specialists the Regional Hospital Board or Registrars. When Registrars tend the Clinics the County Council is financially responsible r their travelling expenses.

One Specialist is responsible for Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose ıd Throat Clinics arranged for school and pre-school children roughout the County. In addition, children attend clinics held ther in the County or outside the County by other Specialists. rrangements are made for school-children to attend various rthopaedic Clinics held by members of the staff of the Robert ones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen. Some so attend Orthopaedic clinics at Bangor. Similarly children are ferred to the clinics held by the Paediatrician in hospitals within ıe County. A monthly Psychiatric clinic is held at Dolgelley a team consisting of a Psychiatrist, Psychologist and Psychtric Social Worker from the Denbigh Hospital for Nervous and ental Disorders.

Patients out on licence from institutions for mental defectives, siding in the County, are visited periodically bythe Health Visits and reports submitted on their health and cleanliness etc., to ıe Superintendents of the institutions concerned.

Voluntary Organisations :

Up to the end of the year, 1952, the British Red Cross provided ıe ambulance service for the Barmouth Area. At the end of 1952 ıe to difficulties in finding suitable drivers this service was terinated.

The British Red Cross has been responsible for establishing uipment depots in various centres in the County, and is responble for the issuing of equipment to the Nurses and Doctors and r collecting money charged for the use of such equipment.

Members of the W.V.S. and other voluntary workers assist the Welfare and Ante-natal clinics and in distributing Welfare oods at the clinics. They have also assisted periodically in supying clothes for poor and necessitous families.

Women's Institutes have arranged lectures on Health Servic whereby members of the Health Department have been able t explain the services available for the public.

5. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children unde school age.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held by Specialists an Registrars in four main centres within the County, namely, Blaen au Ffestiniog Hospital, fortnightly, Dolgelley Hospital, fortnightly Corwen, monthly, and Towyn Hospital, monthly. Some of thes clinics are held by Registrars. The Council's midwives atten these clinics. They also follow up cases at home.

There has been no request from General Practitioners for assis tance at clinics held on their own premises and it is not know that any such regular clinics are held on any doctor's premises.

Blood tests of all mothers attending the Ante-natal clinics ar taken at the clinics by the Specialists or Registrars. Unmarrie mothers are encouraged to attend these clinics.

The North Wales Counties have combined to establish a hom for unmarried mothers at Bersham Hall, near Wrexham. Un married mothers without home facilities or who wish to be admitte to this home are admitted.

All maternity cases confined at home are supplied with mater nity outfits through the Midwives and General Practitioners. A supply is stored at the Health Department and issued as required Each midwife keeps a small reserve of outfits.

Arrangements have been made with the Caernarvon an Anglesey Hospital Management Committee for the services of a "Flying Squad" for emergency maternity cases. While thes arrangements are satisfactory for most of the County, the southern part of the County is not so well served. No such arrangements are available from the Wrexham Area, nor from the Mid-Wales Area. No Obstetrician or Gynaecologist is appointe for the Mid-Wales group of hospitals situated at Machynlleth and Towyn. At present the Towyn Hospital is visited by a Obstetrician and Gynaecologist from Chester.

Child Welfare :

All children under five are visited periodically by the Healt Visitors.

Welfare Clinics are held by General Practitioners at Blaenau Ffestiniog, Penrhyndeudraeth, Harleeh, Dyffryn, Barmouth, Dolgelley, Bala, Corwen, Corris, Towyn, Aberdovey and Trawsfynydd and by the County Assistant Medical Officer of Health at Abergynolwyn. Seven are held monthly and six fortnightly. It is proposed to establish a centre at Pennal and later at Llan Ffestiniog. In ten out of the thirteen Infant Welfare Clinics a qualified Health Visitor is in attendance while the District Nurses are in charge of the remaining elinics which are frequently visited by the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officers.

Welfare foods including orange juice, cod liver oil, National Dried Milk and various brands of other Welfare Foods are available at each clinic. These are sold or distributed at the clinics by members of the W.V.S. who also assist, with other voluntary workers, in providing tea for the mothers. High tribute is due to these voluntary workers for their work at these clinics.

Group talks and individual advice are given by members of the Nursing Staff as well as demonstrations regarding childrens' garments, etc. Children are referred to Specialists' Clinics held at various hospitals within and out of the County. Such clinics include Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic and Paediatric Clinics.

During 1951, 332 children under one year of age attended the centres for the first time. The total number of births in that year was 569. Thus just over 58% of children born that year attended the clinics. The population of this County is very scattered Several hamlets or small villages are without centres and mothers have to travel long distances to the established centres. On the other hand, these centres of population are so small that it is impossible to have sufficient number of babies and toddlers to warrant the establishment of clinic centres.

Care of Premature Infants

Arrangements have been made for the admission of premature infants to the County Hospital, Bangor. A small carricot with hot water bottles is available for their conveyanee and nurses in attendance are supplied with face masks. Ambulances with internal heating arrangements are available for conveying the babies.

Nurses are supplied with aprons, masks etc., for attending any cases that may be kept at home. Special pipettes and small feeding bottles are also available. Any other equipment considered necessary by General Practitioner or Nurse can be supplied when requested. A special 'Sorrento' cot with supply of hot water bottles and other necessities are available for the nursing of a premature baby at home but it is seldom required. Most premature babies have been born and kept at hospitals outside the County, where premature baby units have been established. Some premature babies born at home have been sent to these hospitals. Co-operation between Midwives, General Practitioners and Hospitals has been very good.

Supply of Dried Milk, etc.

Welfare foods are distributed at all Welfare Clinics by arrangements with the Ministry of Food. Various brands of Dried Milk are sold at the Clinics on the recommendations of the doctors or nurses. Virol and similar food are also available at the clinics. Some of these are provided free in necessitous cases recommended by the Health Visitors. Cod Liver Oil tablets and other similar medicaments are available at the Ante-natal clinics and supplied on the recommendation of the Specialist.

Welfare foods are also available on specified days at the various food offices throughout the County.

Dental Care

Pre-school children recommended by dental practitioners, Health Visitors and from the Welfare Clinics for dental treatment can receive treatment at the routine school clinics. Urgent cases can be treated at Dolgelley on Saturday mornings.

Dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers can be arranged by the School Dentist by special appointment. No mothers have accepted actual treatment as they all prefer to receive treatment from their own local dentists. Few have received free dentures by arrangements between the Council and the dentist undertaking treatment. No suitable premises for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers have been available by this Authority, but two clinics are being equipped both for this purpose and for school dental work at Blaenau Ffestiniog and Bala. It is hoped to expand the service when these clinics become available.

6. Domiciliary Midwifery :

Each Nurse employed by this Authority carries out the combined duties of midwifery, home nursing and health visiting and is responsible for her own 'area.' Separation of duties between nurses would involve the extension of each area to be covered by each Nurse to such an extent as to involve the greater part of their hours on duty in travelling. In addition arrangements are made for 'pairing' areas for off duty periods. Eighteen full-time Nurses, all qualified midwives, are employed by the Council to cover the whole County, with part-time nurses assisting at Dolgelley and Bala, mainly during off duty periods.

One full-time Superintendent Nursing Officer and one Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer act as Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives. They superintend all Midwives in the employment of the Authority and inspect them periodically. The Superintendent also inspects all midwives practising in the area, other than those in the employment of the Authority. There are very few Midwives in private practice in this County. Maternity Homes are visited periodically by the Superintendent.

All the Midwives employed by this Council are trained and qualified to administer gas and air analgesia and have received instructions in the use of pethidine in Midwifery cases. Each Midwife is provided with the necessary apparatus for gas and air analgesia.

Thirteen Nurses are provided with cars by the County Council, two have their own cars, one nurse uses a car provided by a Local Nursing Association, one nurse uses a hired car and one nurse at Blaenau Ffestiniog uses a bicycle.

All cases booked for confinements at home by a midwife are supervised at home by the Midwife and are examined at the ante-natal clinics periodically. Ante-natal supervision of maternity cases booked by general practitioners is also carried out by the Midwives if requested by the practitioners. Midwives attend the nearest ante-natal clinics with the mothers and assist generally at the clinics.

One maternity home at Dolgelley and one at Barmouth, and a Maternity Ward at Towyn are available for institutional confinements within the County. Several cases are also admitted to Institutions outside the County at Bangor, Llandudno, Wrexham,

Chester, Aberystwyth, Machynlleth, Llangollen and Denbigh. A high percentage of births in this County take place in institutions and it appears that there has been no need to select women for confinement in hospital or maternity homes on social grounds. Should this be necessary, arrangements have been made for the Health Department of this County to investigate each case and to submit recommendations to the hospital or institution concerned. During 1951, 81.3% of the births in this County took place in institutions, and over half of these in institutions outside the County.

Information regarding all maternity cases discharged home from hospitals is sent to the County Medical Officer of Health or the Midwives.

Two or three midwives are sent each year for refresher courses. Periodical meetings for the midwives are held at Dolgelley under the auspices of the College of Midwives where lectures are given by various Consultants on different aspects of the work.

There are no facilities in this area, nor are there any arrangements made, for the training of pupil midwives.

7. Health Visiting :

All the nurses carry out health visiting. Each baby in its first year is visited every two months after the first two months, every quarter in its second year, and every six months in the following years until he is five years of age.

Special visits are made when special investigations and reports are required. Such reports are made in poor housing or overcrowding conditions brought to the notice of the County Medical Officer of Health by practitioners, nurses acting as District Nurses or Midwives. The Health Visitors assist in obtaining information for the Cancer Survey now being undertaken by the Cancer Research Council and the research carried out by the staff of Guy's Hospital, London, with regard to female babies who have never received human milk. Home conditions are investigated when information is required by hospital almoners, Superintendents of Institutions for Mental Defectives, and by the County Medical Officer of Health when children have failed to attend clinics for examination or treatment. Special visits are made to parents of children who have not been vaccinated or immunised.

The County Council has a Scholarship Scheme for nurses wish-
g to study for the Health Visitor's certificate. All Nurses, at
esent employed, who were eligible for, and able to take the
urse, have been sent for the course, and most of these have
alified as Health Visitors. Some Health Visitors have been
nt for refresher courses. If sufficient Health Visitors are available
is proposed to send two or three annually on a refresher course.
ue to the difficulty of obtaining qualified Health Visitors or
table and qualified nurses willing to undergo training, it will be
ficult to find sufficient staff to relieve the districts during the
riod of such training.

A full-time Health Visitor is employed for the health visiting
cases suffering from Tuberculosis.

Home Nursing :

Each Nurse is responsible for the home nursing of patients
quiring such service within her own area. Cases are referred
the nurse by the General Practitioners, relatives or from other
urces such as the Welfare Officer, National Assistance Officers,
ildrens' Officer and the Chest Physician. There has been no
eat demand for night nursing, as in most of these cases either
atives have been in attendance, or the patients have been re-
oved to hospital. In a few cases the British Red Cross Society
s assisted by providing night attendants and payment made
relatives to the British Red Cross Society funds. Other atten-
nts in necessitous cases have been paid by the National Assis-
nce Board. A few cases have received night nursing from the
strict Nurses. A special gown, washable cap and face masks,
ere necessary, are provided for the Nurses. The General
actitioners can contact each nurse directly and arrange all
at is necessary for the nursing of patients at home. Any cases
uiring treatment at hospital are referred to the hospital by
General Practitioners. About 70% of the cases attended
the home nurses are medical cases, a high percentage being
d and chronic sick cases, approximately 25% are surgical
cs and 0.75% are cases suffering from tuberculosis. A small
centage of infections disease cases and children have been
sed. A fair amount of time is involved in giving injections to
ients as prescribed by the general practitioners.

Arrangements have been made with the Hospital Management
nmittees serving this County for cases discharged from hospital

and requiring supervision, or nursing at home by Health Visito or Nurses, to be notified to the County Medical Officer of Heal who then notifies the Nurse concerned.

District Nurses are sent periodically to refresher cours arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nurses. Th also attend lectures held locally under the local branch of t Royal College of Nursing which includes lectures on all aspec of Nursing and Social Services.

The County Council has a scholarship scheme for nurses undergo a combined course for midwifery and District Nursi by arrangements with the Queen's Institute of District Nurse

9. Vaccination and Immunisation :

Mothers are advised through Local Welfare Clinics, Midwive Health Visitors and General Practitioners to have their childre vaccinated and immunised. A personal letter is sent from t County Medical Officer of Health to every parent when the chi is nine months old advising immunisation and enclosing conse form. Each mother, whose child has not been vaccinated immunised is visited periodically by the Health Visitor, a advised to have her child or children vaccinated and immunise Use of posters and pamphlets at Welfare Clinics is made a posters in other public places. Periodical clinics are held at school in each town and village for immunisation. All childre with the parents' consent receive ' boosting ' injections as soo as they start school. Each school is visited periodically and eve child requiring ' boosting ' injections is done at school followi receipt of parents' consent. All vaccination in this County carried out by the general practitioners. There is no schem for immunisation against whooping cough.

10. Ambulance Service :

The whole service is under the administrative control of t County Medical Officer of Health. A full-time Ambulance Offic is responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health for th day to day administration of the service. The Ambulance Offic is in charge of the Control Centre stationed at the Health Offic at Dolgelley. All requests for ambulances and cars or othe means of transprot are made to the Control Centre, telephor number, Dolgelley 63, except in cases of extreme emergenc

ıen a doctor or nurse, Authorised Officer a Fire Brigade Officer Police can contact the nearest ambulance station. This is ;o applicable in emergencies where it is impossible to contact the ·ntrol Centre.

The Control Centre is manned during office hours by the ıbulance Officer or in his absence by a Clerk who can contact e County Medical Officer when necessary. Outside office hours d during holidays and week-ends, all telephone calls are still ıde on Dolgelley 63 but are received at the Fire Station at ɔlgelley where special arrangements have been made, in con-nction with the Fire Brigade Committee to receive all calls a separate line to that of the Fire Brigade and without inter-·ing with the working of the Fire Service.

Ambulances owned by the Council are stationed as follows :—

(*a*) *Dolgelley :* Three ambulances including two utilicon ambu-ıces used for sitting-cases and which can be used for stretcher ses. Four full-time drivers are appointed to this station and e part-time female attendant. Long distance journeys from y part of the County to any parts outside the County are usually rried out by one of these ambulances.

(*b*) *Blaenau Ffestiniog :* There are two ambulances including e utilicon ambulance at this station. They are garaged on the spital site. Two full-time drivers are employed, and arrange-ents have been made for a relief driver when necessary, with a al garage.

(*c*) *Penrhyndeudraeth :* One ambulance is kept in this area ıere a part-time driver is always available. A new type of ıbulance, the Austin Mini Ambulance on a taxi chassis is to be rchased for this area to replace the present ambulance.

(*d*) *Towyn, Corwen and Bala :* An Ambulance is kept at a ·al garage at each of these places where arrangements have en made to provide a part-time driver available at all times.

Similar arrangements are to be made at Barmouth where the ıbulance provided by the Red Cross Society ceased to function the end of 1952. A new ambulance will be stationed here. e ambulances at Bala and Barmouth are of the utilicon type.

Arrangements have been made with local garages throughout e County for the hiring of a car where it is necessary to have

sitting-case cars to supplement the County's service. Payme is made at the rate of 9d. per mile for the first thirty miles, 7 per mile for the next thirty miles and 6d. per mile over 60 mi per journey.

The Hospital Car Service ,when available, is paid at the follo ing rate : For cars up to and including 13 h.p., 7d. a mile for t first 800 miles each month and 5d. per mile for additional milea during the month. An additional ½d. per mile on the above ba is paid for cars over 13 h.p.

The Corris, Talyllyn and Aberllefenni Areas are served by t Machynlleth St. John's ambulance by arrangements made w the Montgomeryshire County Council. Payment is made at t rate of 1 /2d. per mile plus a pro rata rate of £250 based on the numl of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire patients conveyed by t ambulance. It is possible to serve this area from Dolgelley a it is proposed to reconsider the present arrangements and to place them by serving this area with our own vehicles and arran with Montgomeryshire County Council for mutual assistance.

Mutual assistance schemes between this County and t neighbouring counties are in operation whereby ambulances c be called upon from another County, and payment made at t rate of 2 /- per mile.

Maternity cases, especially those in labour, are usually a companied by the local midwife.

It is felt that Section 24 of the National Health Service (Amen ment) Act, 1949, should be amended to allow the Authority fina cially responsible for any transport the opportunity to provi such service. While the County Councils have generally agre to charge 2 /- per mile for mutual assistance certain Municip Boroughs are charging 2 /9d. per mile. For instance, Liverpool a charging this rate for all cases conveyed to this County. As number of cases are admitted from this County to the Liverpo hospitals and conveyed home by the Liverpool Ambulance Servi it reflects on the mileage cost of our service. If an option was giv to have the opportunity to convey such cases home, costs cou be reduced.

Each case conveyed by the ambulance service is certified by doctor, nurse or Authorised Officer, as a person incapable of tr velling by public transport due to illness or mental defectivenes or is an expectant or nursing mother.

While there have been cases conveyed by the ambulance service who were capable of travelling by public transport, it is possible that there have been difficulties within this County for patients to travel to distant hospitals such as Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital, Chester, Bangor, Wrexham and Aberystwyth, due to lack of suitable public transport. Patients have to start early in the day to get to some of these hospitals to be in time for the clinics. They arrive home late, after having spent a whole day, when the time actually taken to be seen at the hospital may be only half an hour or less. It is possible to reduce travelling and loss of time involved in travelling, by establishing periodical specialists' clinics at suitable centres within the Counties.

Conferences have been held between officials of the Caernarvon and Anglesey Hosptial Management Committee and officials of County Councils regarding the ambulance service.

The number of patients conveyed by the ambulance service shows a gradual increase from year to year but the number of journeys and the mileage has been gradually reduced. This is the result of combining journeys and conveying more patients together. There has been a marked reduction in the hiring of private cars as a result of the council's policy in providing more of its own vehicles and drivers.

No new type of equipment has been purchased.

11. Prevention, Care and After-care :

(1) *Tuberculosis :* A full-time Health Visitor is employed for visiting and attending to the Welfare of all cases suffering from tuberculosis. She attends the clinics held by the Chest Physician within this County. She is responsible for arranging the attendance of all contact cases at these clinics. Reports on environmental conditions of every case are completed by her and copies of each report are sent to the Chest Physician. Where the housing conditions are unsatisfactory the County Medical Officer of Health contacts the District Council concerned and several cases have received special consideration for re-housing. Cases requiring financial or other assistance are referred to the After-care Committee, a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. The financial circumstances and need for extra nourishment of each case recommended for consideration by the Health Visitor are considered by the Committee. In each case in receipt of National Assistance

and in cases where the National Assistance can help, a list of items required including items for extra nourishment are submitted to the Assistance Board. The Board has given extra allowances in several such cases. Where the Board cannot assist and/or where the After-care Committee considers there is need for more assistance, such assistance is given by the County Council, mainly in the supply of milk varying from a pint to a quart daily. Where additional extra nourishment is given, the Council pays the supplier direct following confirmation of the receipt of the goods by the patient.

As a guide to the Committee a scale was adopted on the 3rd September, 1951, as follows :—

(*a*) *Extra Nouirshment only :*

The patient should receive assistance so as to ensure a minimum weekly net income of 45/-.

(*b*) *For other specific needs :*

45/- or less—Need as determined by Medical Officer to be granted in full.
46/- to 54/-—Need less 50% of excess income over 45/-.
55/- to 64/-—Need less 66 and two thirds percent of excess income over 49/-.
65/- to 74/-—Need less 75% of excess income over 53/-.

N.B.—Where special circumstances exist individual cases are submitted to the Committee by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Shelters are provided for few cases where it is considered beneficial for the patient. In one case a shelter has been provided as a work-room, tools having been provided through the National Assistance Board. Close liaison exists between the Hospital Officers and Officers of the Local Health Authority in supplying the needs of the patients, housing and placing in industry.

Prevention : All contact cases are referred to the Chest Physician.

Mantoux Testing of all school-children in the Secondary Schools, whose parents consented to the test and who were present at the schools on the day the tests were done, has been carried

out throughout the County. All scholars showing a negative result, and who were present at the school on the day the school was re-visited, received B.C.G. vaccination. These were later re--tested. Such tests and vaccinations were carried out by the Chest Physician in collaboration with the Council staff.

All teachers and members of the school canteen staffs and caretakers are X-rayed on appointment. Doubtful or definite cases of tuberculosis are referred to the Chest Physician.

Recently, children at a primary school who were contacts of a case, had tuberculin Patch Tests. All positive and doubtful cases were brought to see the Chest Physician to a special clinic for X-ray and further examination.

It is proposed to carry out further routine tuberculin patch tests in some of the primary schools within the County. Apart from the possibility of finding infected children these tests may be useful for case finding.

The Mass Radiography Unit has visited the County annually for the past three years. Various centres were visited, and while the response has not been very good in some areas, it has improved from year to year. Special arrangements were made for all school-children in the Secondary Schools to attend the Mass Radiography Centres. The response in this case was very good.

During the past year a special Mass Radiography Survey was carried out at the Slate Quarries within the County.

Illnesses Generally :

All cases requiring nursing at home are referred by the doctors to the District Nurse. There is close and amicable co-operation between the General Practitioners and the Nurses.

Chronic sick cases requiring admission to an Institution for chronic sick are referred to the Welfare Officer. One Institution which is partly used for chronic sick and partly for aged persons is situated at Penrhyndeudraeth, within the County.

Equipment is available at various depots throughout the County for the nursing of the sick at home. The Red Cross County Organiser is responsible for most of the depots and equipment is

issued through the recommendation of the local Nurse by arrangements with the Red Cross Society. Nurses and Officers of the Council advise patients on how to obtain financial assistance and any other services available for them.

12. Domestic Help :

Part-time domestic helps are employed in this County. A full-time home help was employed but it was found more economical to employ part-time helps. Most home helps are engaged in the homes of the chronic sick, the aged and confinement cases. There has been very little demand for home helps from those who can afford to pay for the service. The scale of charges is as follows :

Basis of Assessment :

From the gross income of applicant as adjusted in accordance with the Second Schedule to the National Assistance Bill (total income in the case of husband and wife living together, including children's allowances) deduct rent and rates up to 25/-d., compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15/-d., for each adult and 7/6d., for each dependant child.

Service allowances paid to the wife or other dependant are to be included in gross income, but members of the family serving in the Forces, together with the amount of their service pay are to be excluded.

The items set out above—rent, insurance, etc., are not intended to be comprehensive and are quoted as examples. Other exceptional and unavoidable items of household expenses should be allowed at the discretion of the assessing officer in appropriate cases.

Where the household contains members other than the Householder who are earning, the total income of the household for the purpose of this scale should, it is suggested, be increased to allow for contributions by them towards the cost of rent, light, etc., as under :—

Earnings :	*Contributions*
Under £1	Nil
£1–£1. 10. 0d.	2/-
£1. 10. 0d.–£2. 10. 0d.	3/6d.
£2. 10. 0d.–£3. 10. 0d.	5/-
Over £3. 10. 0d.	7/-d.

The net remaining income will be assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made by the applicant will ordinarily consist of :—

One-quarter of the first £ of net income.
One-third of the second £ of net income.
One-half of the third £ of net income.
Two-thirds of the fourth £ of net income.
The whole of the remainder of net income.

Provided that in no case shall the assessment exceed the full cost of the period of any stay or of the domestic or home help provided.

Standard Charge—2/8d. per hour part-time home help.

National Assistance Cases :

No assessment whatever is made with regard to cases receiving National Assistance in which case Home Help service can be provided free of charge.

Home Helps are paid at the rate of 2/3d. per hour with an extra penny per hour for those possessing the Diploma of the National Institute of Houseworkers. The standard charge to the employer is 2/8d. per hour. Few people are willing to pay this amount even on the scale adopted by this Council, so that this service has developed into a service mostly for those in receipt of National Assistance grants or for those in the lower salaried groups.

During the early stages of this service, persons applied for financial grants for looking after their own relatives. It appeared as if the spirit of personal and voluntary service was going to disappear, to be replaced by a demand for pay for all services. When the public realised that this service had to be paid for, according to means, and that no payment could be made to relatives by the Council, the old spirit of personal service seemed to revive.

While there have been a few difficulties in obtaining suitable persons to act as Home Helps in some of the rural areas, most cases in need of home helps have had one. The greatest demand, and where most home helps are available, has been in the Blaenau Ffestiniog area.

13. Health Education

Most of this has been done through the Infant Welfare and Ante natal Clinics by talks to the mothers, pamphlets and posters issue by the Central Council for Health Education and sale of booklets.

Mothers are advised, individually by the Health Visitors o health matters and regarding safety in the home.

Talks have been given to various groups such as the Women' Institutes and Youth Clubs by officers of the Health Department

No leaflets or posters have been specially prepared by this Council.

A few of the District Councils have held exhibitions where the County Council Health Department has assisted in exhibiting an informing the public on health matters. Certain District Council are planning to hold further exhibitions.

A few organisations and youth clubs have held meetings consisting of a ' Brains Trust ' session where questions included those on health matters and the health services.

14. Mental Health

The Health Committee is the committee responsible for this aspect of the service working in co-operation with the Hospital Management Committee of the North Wales Hospital for Nervous and Mental Disorders. Members of the health Committee serve also on the Hospital Management Committee.

By arrangements between the two Committees a monthly clinic is held at Dolgelley where part of the session is allocated to the examination of school-children and part to the examination of adults. The clinic is held by members of the Denbigh Hospital for Nervous and Mental Disorders under the general supervision of Dr. J. H. O. Roberts, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.M., and the immediate supervision of Dr. Gwynne Williams, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.M., who is the visiting Psychiatrist, Mr. W. R. Jones, M.A., of Bangor University is the visiting Psychologist and Mrs. J. Evans is the Psychiatric Social Worker.

Arrangements are made by the Department for the examination and, if necessary, treatment of school and pre-school-children. Notices are also sent monthly from this department to all general practitioners stating the date of each clinic and drawing their

attention to the need to forward names and particulars of their patients to be seen at each clinic. Such particulars are sent direct to the visiting Psychiatrist by the general practitioner.

All cases considered to be in need of follow-up or supervision on trial from Mental Hospitals, or on licence, are visited by the Psychiatric Social Worker attached to the hospital team, and for whose services this Authority contributes an agreed amount to the Hospital Management Committee. Health Visitors visit cases on licence and report on the general health and well being of such cases.

The North Wales County Medical Officers are members of a medical sub-committee of the Hospital Management Committee and meet periodically at the Denbigh Hospital to diseuss the service with the Medical Staff of the Hospital.

The arrangements for the Mental Health Service between the Hospital Committee and the County Council are very satisfactory and the co-ordination between officers is most cordial.

Two Authorised Officers are employed part-time for the whole County. These two officers are also part-time Welfare Officers and registrars of births and deaths.

No arrangements have been made for the training of staff and no duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations.

As mentioned above, all cases showing early signs of mental illness are referred to the special clinie held monthly at Dolgelley. More urgent cases are seen at Denbigh Hospital or other clinics held outside the County. Supervision of cases is done by the Psychiatric Social Worker and the Health Visitors.

The duly Authorised Officers are responsible for arranging certification, and admission to hospital of cases suffering from mental disorders.

The County Medical Offieer of Health is responsible for the certification of mental defectives. Some of these cases are referred to the Psychologist and Psychiatrist at the Dolgelley Clinic.

Mental defectives residing at home or within the County outsid the institutions, are visited periodically by the Health Visitors.

No cases are under guardianship at present. No occupatio centres or industrial centres for adults have been established an no definite scheme for home teaching has been arranged.

W. F. GAPPER.

County Medical Officer of Health.

21st May, 1953.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Aldermen :

Richard Thomas Vaughan, C.B.E. (Chairman)
Edward Edwards,
Alfred Ernest Hughes, C.B.E.,
John Morris,
Hugh Tudor,
Robert Owen Wynne,
Hugh Richard Jones.

Councillors :

John Llewelyn Davies
Lewis Francis Davies,
Robert Richard Davies,
Robert Evan Davies,
Mrs. Gwyneth Evans,
Richard Owen Griffith,
R.P. Lloyd Griffith,
William Aelwyn Hughes,
Thomas Evan Jenkins,
Owen Arthur Jonathan,
Rev. E. Cadvan Jones,
Elias Jones,
Evan Elias Jones,
Evan John Jones,
John Glyn Jones,
M. Llewelyn Jones,
Robert Caer Jones,
Robert David Jones,
Robert Mawddwy Jones,
Rev. Evan Lynch,
Richard Parry,
Dafydd Llewelyn Pugh,
Richard Evan Rees,
William Griffith Roberts,
David Tudor,
Gwilym Thomas Williams,
John Arthur Williams,
Lewis Williams,
Rev. T. Alun Williams
William Morris Williams.

Women Members :

Miss Breese Davies, Meirion House, Dinas Mawddwy,
Mrs. Gwyneth Ll. Davies, Crudygwynt, Bala,
Miss Megan Davies, 9 The Square, Bl. Ffestiniog,
Mrs. B. Maelor Jones, Frondirion, Dolgelley,
Mrs. M. Parry, M.B.E., Penrhyndyfi, Pennal.

Representing the Medical Practitioners :

Dr. O. Glyn Jones, Llys Meddyg, Blaenau Ffestiniog,
Dr. D. O. Williams, Bryn, Barmouth.

Representing Mid-Wales Hospital Management Committee :

Mr. T. James, The Pharmacy, Aberdovey.

Representing Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee :

Representing the Wrexham, Powys and Mawddach Hospital Management Committee :

Mr. W. G. Jones, Argoed, Dolgelley.

Representing the Executive Council :

Mr. John Lloyd, M.A., Glyn, Llanbedr.

Members of the Care Committee :

Alderman A. E. Hughes, C.B.E.,
,, R. T. Vaughan, C.B.E.,
,, R. O. Wynne,
,, H. R. Jones,
Councillor J. Llewelyn Davies,
,, R. R. Davies,
,, Mrs. Gwyneth Evans,
,, R. O. Griffiths,
,, Elias Jones,
,, E. J. Jones,
,, M. Llewelyn Jones,
,, O. A. Jonathan,
,, R. D. Jones,
,, W. M. Williams,
Mrs. Gwyneth Ll. Davies,
Miss Megan Davies,
Mrs. Maelor Jones,
Dr. G. O. Thomas, (Chest Physician).

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Whole Time Officers :

County Medical Officer of Health :

W. F. GAPPER, B.Sc., Ch.B., D.P.H.

District Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer :

EVAN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(resigned Sept. 1952)

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

D. LLOYD WILLIAMS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.

Superintendent Nursing Officer :

Mrs. ELEANOR OWEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.S., H.V.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer :

Miss E. J. Moss, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.S., H.V.

Dental Surgeons :

E. CLWYDWYN HUGHES, L.D.S.
Mrs. M. LLOYD HUGHES, L.D.S. (part-time)
(Resigned, July, 1952).

Dental Attendants :

Miss MAIR HUGHES.
Miss EIRIANWEN JONES (Part-time).
(Resigned July, 1952).

School Nurse : Miss GWEN HUMPHREYS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor : Miss Z. M. EVANS, S.R.N.

Clerks : Miss M. J. Jones.
Mrs. E. R. Roberts.
Miss Marion Roberts (resigned January, 1952)
Miss Elizabeth Jones.
Miss E. Roberts.
Miss Mair Williams (resigned December, 1952).
Miss J. Alwyn Davies (appointed February, 1952)
Miss E. E. Roberts (appointed December, 1952).

Part-Time Officers :

The following were the Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centres :—

Abergynolwyn—Dr. E. Williams and Dr. D. Ll. Williams (Asist M.O.H.)
Aberdovey —Dr. T. Tibbott Davies.
Bala —Dr. M. P. Jones.
Barmouth —Dr. James May.
Corris —Dr. McKenzie Crooks
Corwen —Dr. M. G. Satchwell.
Dolgelley —Dr. N. A. Thomas.
Dyffryn —Dr. D. O. Williams.
Bl. Festiniog —Dr. W. Pritchard.
Harlech —Dr. R. M. Williams.
Penrhyn —Dr. O. M. Prichard.
Towyn —Dr. J. H. M. Lloyd.
Trawsfynydd —Dr. D. M. Evans.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist :

Mr. Horace Mather, 50 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

Mental Health Service :

Dr. J. H. O. Roberts, M.D. (Lond.) D.P.M.
Dr. G. Williams, M.D. (Lond.) D.P.M.
Psychologist : Mr. W. R. Jones.
Psychiatric Social Worker : Mrs. J. Evans.
Duly Authorised Officers : Mr. J. Idwal Jones.*
Mr. R. G. Jones.*

* *Also Welfare Officers.*

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

egistrar General's estimated population for mid-year, 1952: 41,070

	Total	*M*	*F*		
ve —Legitimate ..	502	261	241	Births rate per 1,000 estimated popula-tion	13.00
rths—Illegitimate ..	32	12	20		
ill Births	8	6	2	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..	14.76
eaths .. .. .. l ages	560	279	281	Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	13.64

	Deaths	*Rate per 1,000 total live and still births*
o. 30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	1 ..	1.85

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :

otal number of Infant Deaths	15
l Infants per 1,000 live births	28.09
egitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.09
egitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..

	Totals	*Males*	*Females*
eaths from Cancer	102 ..	48 ..	54
,, ,, Measles	.. ..	.. ..	..
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	.. ..	.. ..	..

TABLE I.

Giving the population in 1952 (estimated) and the populatio as enumerated at the Census 1951, rateable value, and the produc of a penny rate in the County, and the several County Districts

	Population (estimated) by Registrar General 1952	*Population Census* 1951	*Rateable Value as at* 1/4/53	*Estimated Product of a penny rate as at* 1/4/53		
			£	£	s.	d
County of Merioneth	41,070	41,456	156,508	597	12	
Total Urban Districts ..	17,480	17,634	79,453	302	1	:
Total Rural Districts ..	23,590	23,822	77,055	295	10	11
Urban Districts :						
Bala	1,445	1,508	7,638	29	5	(
Barmouth ..	2,353	2,466	17,013	66	4	;
Dolgelley ..	2,508	2,246	11,603	43	12	3
Ffestiniog ..	6,787	6,923	23,333	86	19	(
Towyn	4,387	4,491	19,866	76	0	(
Rural Districts :						
Deudraeth ..	6,858	7,131	22,784	84	0	0
Dolgelley ..	9,483	9,343	28,408	111	12	2
Edeyrnion ..	4,125	4,195	18,315	73	0	0
Penllyn ..	2,811	2,830	6,433	23	0	0
Pennal C.P. ..	313	323	1,115	3	18	9

TABLE II.

POPULATION

Population of the County, the total Urban and Rural Districts, ıd of the several County Districts for the years 1948–1952.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6
ounty of Merioneth ..	39,166	38,838	40,543	41,170	41,070
otal Urban Districts	17,335	17,453	17,451	17,670	17,480
otal Rural Districts ..	21,831	21,385	23,092	23,500	23,590
rban Districts :					
Bala	1,454	1,510	1,523	1,488	1,445
Barmouth	2,439	2,406	2,352	2,366	2,353
Dolgelley	2,534	2,517	2,704	2,535	2,508
Ffestiniog	7,243	7,211	7,073	6,871	6,787
Towyn	3,665	3,809	3,799	4,410	4,387
ural Districts :					
Deudraeth	6,805	6,837	6,996	6,975	6,858
Dolgelley	7,706	7,225	8,784	9,225	9,483
Edeyrnion	4,119	4,143	4,154	4,182	4,125
Penllyn	2,875	2,842	2,815	2,799	2,811
Pennal	326	338	343	319	313

TABLE III.

Giving the principal causes of deaths ,with the numbers i the County, Urban and Rural Districts, with percentage of th total deaths in 1952.

	Number of Deaths 1952			*Deaths in Urban Districts*	*Deaths in Rural Districts*	*Percentage of total deaths in* 1952
	Total	*Males*	*Females*			
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Heart Diseases	154	80	74	59	95	27.50
Other diseases of the circulatory system ..	25	12	13	8	17	4.46
Cancer ..	102	48	54	46	56	18.21
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	112	43	69	58	54	20.00
Nephritis & Nephrosis	9	7	2	3	6	1.61
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	10	5	8	7	2.68
Bronchitis..	14	7	7	5	9	2.50
Pneumonia	11	6	5	1	10	1.96
Influenza ..	1	..	1	..	1	0.18

TABLE IV.

Showing the total number of deaths, and for each sex in the County Districts with the rates per 1,000 of population for 1952, and for previous nine years.

	1952 Number of deaths			Death Rate per 1,000 population 1952	Death rates per 1,000 of population								
	Males	Females	Total		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
England & Wales				11.3	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5
C'ty of Merioneth	279	281	560	13.64	15.3	15.3	14.46	16.68	14.81	14.60	14.37	14.90	15.81
Total Urban Dists	116	127	243	13.90	16.5	16.5	14.94	18.63	14.56	14.59	15.81	15.93	16.92
Total Rural Dists	163	154	317	13.44	13.9	14.3	14.09	15.15	15.01	14.61	13.19	14.12	14.98
Urban Districts :													
Bala ..	12	12	24	16.61	16.9	18.3	16.72	20.60	10.74	11.69	14.57	15.10	14.79
Barmouth ..	18	19	37	15.72	11.9	18.4	12.55	17.26	15.14	11.89	16.63	13.18	14.79
Dolgelley ..	13	15	28	11.16	16.0	15.6	10.61	20.57	14.54	15.39	11.12	13.31	16.57
Ffestiniog ..	52	53	105	15.47	20.3	15.9	16.35	18.49	15.01	17.39	18.72	20.22	19.94
Towyn ..	21	28	49	11.17	11.4	16.2	15.82	17.73	14.77	11.46	13.39	11.85	14.29
Rural Districts :													
Deudraeth..	60	62	122	17.79	11.3	13.6	13.04	14.17	16.70	13.81	14.63	14.72	17.35
Dolgelley ..	52	47	99	10.44	13.6	14.2	13.86	15.26	14.44	13.49	12.04	12.52	11.71
Edeyrnion	26	26	52	12.61	19.5	19.9	16.13	14.91	15.85	16.51	16.89	16.13	16.26
Penllyn ..	19	16	35	12.45	12.2	9.8	12.64	16.74	11.67	16.38	8.09	14.21	17.15
Pennal ..	6	3	9	28.75	21.1	10.5	29.33	20.23	14.20	18.40	5.92	17.49	21.94

TABLE V. CANCER

Giving the number of cases, male and female, whose deaths have been registered from this cause, together with rate per 1,000 of estimated population for 1952.

	1952 Numbers of Deaths			Death Rate per 1,000 of population 1952	Death rates per 1,000 of estimated population in the years				
	Males	Females	Total		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
County of Merioneth	48	54	102	2.48	2.01	2.19	2.29	2.59	2.67
Total Urban Districts	18	28	46	2.63	1.97	2.37	2.23	2.75	2.66
Total Rural Districts	30	26	56	2.37	2.04	2.06	2.34	2.47	2.68
Urban Districts :									
Bala	1	3	4	2.77	1.43	1.38	2.65	1.96	2.69
Barmouth	4	4	8	3.40	3.03	1.23	0.83	2.55	1.28
Dolgelley	2	4	6	2.39	2.14	3.16	3.18	2.59	4.73
Ffestiniog	8	10	18	2.65	1.51	3.16	2.35	3.54	2.77
Towyn	3	7	10	2.28	2.32	1.36	2.10	1.84	2.04
Rural Districts :									
Deudraeth	8	10	18	2.62	3.01	1.76	3.95	2.86	2.44
Dolgelley	9	7	16	1.69	1.74	2.34	1.52	2.62	2.38
Edeyrnion	6	4	10	2.42	1.48	2.43	2.17	1.93	2.87
Penllyn	6	5	11	3.91	1.30	1.04	1.05	1.77	4.29
Pennal C.P.	1	..	1	3.19	2.85	6.14	..	2.92	..

The following Table gives the sites of Cancer and the number who died (male and female) in each sanitary district in the County in 1952.

	Cancer of uterus		*Cancer of Stomach*		*Cancer of Breast*		*Cancer of lung and bronchus*		*Cancer of all other Sites*		*Total both Sexes*
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
County of Merioneth	..	6	18	14	..	9	6	1	24	24	102
Total Urban Districts	..	3	7	8	..	5	2	..	9	12	46
Total Rural Districts	..	3	11	6	..	4	4	1	15	12	56
Urban Districts :											
Bala	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Barmouth ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	8
Dolgelley	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	6
Ffestiniog	..	..	5	3	..	2	1	..	2	5	18
Towyn	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	4	10
Rural Districts :											
Deudraeth ..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	5	6	18
Dolgelley	..	..	6	3	..	1	..	..	3	3	16
Edeyrnion ..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	10
Penllyn	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	1	11
Pennal C.P. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The predominant site for cancer was the stomach while there were nine female deaths from cancer of the breast. There were seven deaths due to cancer of the lung or bronchus, six of whom were males.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities :

There have been no changes in the laboratory services provided by the laboratories at Aberystwyth and Conway. The services rendered have been excellent.

Ambulance :

A new ambulance was stationed at Bala during the year while two additional full-time drivers were appointed, one at Dolgelley and one at Blaenau Ffestiniog. The whole service is under direct control of the ambulance officer at the Central Control Station at Dolgelley. This arrangement is working very satisfactorily.

Statistics show that the number of patients conveyed by the ambulances and sitting-case cars continues to increase, but by centralising the control of the service at Dolgelley there has been an actual reduction in journeys and mileage. 1,216 more patients were conveyed during 1952 than in 1951 but there were 193 fewer journeys and a reduction in mileage of 5,093 miles. Approximately a ratio of one in five of the population of the County have been conveyed by the ambulance service.

Some major and minor repairs to the various ambulances were carried out at the Dolgelley Ambulance Station. The County Council has been considering the establishment of a central repair station at Dolgelley, but very little progress has been made to date. As the Council owns so many vehicles which are in use by the various departments it would appear that the Council could economise in repairs by proceeding to establish a central repair depot as soon as possible.

AMBULANCE AND "SITTING CASE" CARS SERVICE

Table showing the mileage, journeys and number of patients carried during the year 1952.

Ambulances owned by the County Council

Ambulances stationed at :	*No. of journeys*	*No. of patients carried*		*Mileage*
		Stretcher cases	*'Sitting' cases*	
Dolgelley	1,140	635	1,999	87,994
Corwen	331	113	850	19,551
Ffestiniog	1,044	530	1,671	41,626
Towyn	280	149	322	10,016
Penrhyndeudraeth	319	245	471	20,565
Bala (three months)	54	22	80	3,982
Totals	3,168	1,694	5,393	183,734

Ambulances—Agency Services

Ambulances owned by :	*No. of journeys*	*No. of patients carried*		*Mileage*
		Stretcher cases	*'Sitting' cases*	
British Red Cross Society, Barmouth..	44	59	27	3,456
St. John's Ambulance Machynlleth ..	131	59	111	6,196
Totals	175	118	138	9,652

"Sitting Cases" carried by hired vehicles and Hospital Car Service

No. of journeys	*No. of patients carried*	*Mileage*
680	1,218	254,65

Merionethshire cases conveyed by other Authorities

Ambulance Cases			*" Sitting Car " cases*		
Journeys	*Patients*	*Mileage*	*Journeys*	*Patients*	*Mileage*
14	14	1,273	37	39	5,437

Nursing in the Homes, Midwifery and Health Visiting :

There have been no changes in the arrangements detailed in last year's report, for nursing in the homes, Midwifery and Health Visiting.

There has been some difficulty in finding new and suitable entrants to the service, and there is a danger that in the near future the staff will become depleted. Domiciliary midwifery seems to have reached a very low ebb, while the greater part of the work involved in nursing at the homes consists of nursing chronic sick and giving injections prescribed by General Practitioners. Hospitalisation of cases has reduced the nursing of acute illnesses and midwifery so that apart from the Health Visitors' work the type of work carried out by the nurses, especially the District Nurse and the Midwife, has changed considerably from what it used to be in years gone by. Even with maternity cases confined at home the midwife often acts as a maternity nurse rather than as a midwife, and it is possible that these factors contribute to the work becoming less interesting, resulting in fewer candidates for the service.

Venereal Diseases :

Clinics are held by an Officer of the Regional Hospital Board in hospitals within and outside the County for diagnosis and treatment of persons suffering from Venereal Diseases. Defaulters are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health who follows up such cases personally.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Housing :

Various District Councils have made progress with their housing schemes but there is still an acute demand for houses in most

areas. There are families still living under insanitary conditions in poor houses far below the standard necessary for maintaining good health.

Schemes for Water Supplies and Sewerage :

While some District Councils have completed their schemes and installed public water supplies and sewerage in their area, others are still formulating schemes for both water supplies and sewerage. There are a few villages still waiting for these and it is to be hoped that those District Councils responsible for these services will proceed to complete all schemes for their area within the near future.

The following grants were made by the County Council during the 1952/53 Financial Year to the various District Councils towards schemes submitted by various Councils, payable over a number of years.

	Provisional cost	*County Council's contribution*
	£	£
1. Dolgelley R.D.C.—Dyffryn Sewerage Scheme	27,562	6,346
2. Dolgelley R.D.C. — Llanelltyd Sewerage..	6,355	1,427–10–0
3. Dolgelley R.D.C. — Llanfachreth Sewerage & Sewage..	3,392	746
4. Deudraeth R.D.C. — Harlech extension to Water Main..	3,450	600
5. Deudraeth R.D.C. — Croesor Water Supply	930	175
6. Towyn U.D.C. — Afon Fathew Water Supply	54,956	12,500–0–0
7. Edeyrnion R.D.C. — Gwyddelwern Water Supply.. ..	16,500	3,750

TABLE VII.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Children immunised up to 31st December, 1952.

Sanitary District	*No. of children immunised by Officers of the County Council*		*No of children immunised by private practitioners*		*Total*	
	aged 0–4	*aged* 5–15	*aged* 0–4	*aged* 5–15	*aged* 0–4	*aged* 5–15
Bala U.D. ..	68	168	15	7	83	175
Barmouth U.D.	17	195	107	25	124	220
Dolgelley U.D.	71	228	18	6	89	234
Ffestiniog U.D.	170	819	35	11	205	830
Towyn U.D. ..	70	291	75	21	145	312
Deudraeth R.D.	207	802	113	37	320	839
Dolgelley R.D.	225	783	71	51	296	834
Edeyrnion R.D.	49	379	155	21	204	400
Penllyn R.D. ..	120	289	13	3	133	292
Pennal C.P. ..	5	22	10	1	15	23
Total ..	1002	3976	612	183	1614	4159

The above figures show the number of children immunised for whom records have been received. It appears as if there are others who have been immunised but for whom there are no records available. It is proposed to make a survey of all children under five to check the number actually not immunised.

It is estimated that there are 2,830 children aged 0 to 4 in the County and that at least 57% of these have been immunised against diphtheria. In the age group 5 to 14 inclusive, it is estimated that there are 5,470 children of whom at least 4,159 or 76% are immunised against diphtheria.

TABLE VIII.—VACCINATION, 1952

Name of Doctor :	Number of successful primary vaccination of persons						Number of successful re-vaccinations of persons					
	Under 1 year of age	1 year	2–4 years	5–14 years	15 years and over	Totals	Under 1 year of age	1 year	2–4 years	5–14 years	15 years and over	Totals
Dr. I. H. Davies, Cerrig ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. G. K. Davies, Towyn ..	8	4	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dr. T. T. Davies, Aberdovey	4	11	2	2	2	21	..	..	1	1	4	6
Dr. R. W. Edwards, Dolgelley	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. Trefor Hughes, Ruthin ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. Merfyn Jones, Barmouth	3	2	1	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	7	7
Dr. M. P. Jones, Bala ..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. R. Jones, Bala	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dr. J. H. M. Lloyd, Towyn ..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. C. J. Morgan, Bl. Ffestiniog	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dr. James May, Barmouth ..	2	10	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	3
Dr. E. H. Morris, Portmadoc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Dr. H. J. Satchwell, Corwen	10	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dr. O. M. Prichard, Penrhyn	10	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dr. N. A. Thomas, Dolgelley	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. C. M. Watson, Penrhyn ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr D. O. Williams, Barmouth	1	4	1	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dr. G. Williams, Penrhyn ..	3	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dr. R. M. Williams, Harlech	2	2	5	2	1	12	..	..	1	..	3	4

The total number of children under one year of age vaccinated against smallpox is 130 which is under 25% of the total births for the year. Parents appear to have become very apathetic to the question of vaccination and if there should be an outbreak of smallpox in this county there will be a very high risk of a real epidemic with such a large percentage of unvaccinated children in the County.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Welfare Department is under the control of the Welfare Officer, while the Children's Officer is in control of the Children's Department. There was close co-operation between these officers and the Health Department. The N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors gave their usual valuable assistance.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The monthly clinics at Dolgelley were continued throughout the year. These clinics were held by a team consisting of a Psychiatrist a Psychologist and a Psychiatric Social Worker by arrangements with the Management Committee of the North Wales Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders.

Parts of the sessions were allocated to schoolchildren. No treatment centres have been established. The Psychiatric Social Worker follows up all cases requiring supervision and/or investigation.

Mental Defectives who are not in Institutions or out on licence are visited periodically by the Psychiatric Social Worker and/or the Health Visitors. There are no arrangements for the training of Mental Health Workers.

TABLE IX.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN THE COUNTY

	Under 16 years of age		*aged 16 years and over*	
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1952				
(*a*) Cases at 31st December, ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" Action taken on reports from :—				
(*i*) Local Education Authorities on children—				
(*i*) While at school or liable to attend school	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) On leaving special schools	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Police or by courts ..	..	..	..	1
(*b*) Cases reported, but not regarded at 31st December as defectives 'subject to be dealt with' on any ground	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Cases reported but not confirmed as defective by 31st December and thus excluded from (*a*) & (*b*)	..	..	..	..
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year	..	..	..	1
2. Disposal of cases ascertained 'subject to be dealt with' number ..				
(*a*) (*i*) Placed under statutory supervision	..	2	..	1
(*ii*) Placed under Guardianship..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Taken to 'Places of Safety'	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Admitted to Institutions ..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' number				
(*i*) Placed under voluntary supervision	1	1	13	24
TOTAL	2	3	13	25

TABLE IX.—*Continued*

3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 31/12/52				
(*a*) Cases included in item 2(*a*)(*i*) to (*iii*) above in need of institutional care—				
(1) In urgent need of institutional care :				
(*i*) 'cot and chair' cases ..	..	1	..	..
(*ii*) ambulant low grade cases	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) medium grade cases	..	1	..	..
(*iv*) high grade cases	..	..	..	1
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional treatment	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	2	..	1

BLIND PERSONS

The number of blind persons on the County Register at the end of the year was 102.

Eight cases were certified blind within the meaning of the Act, during the year.

Two cases were examined and found not to be blind within the meaning of the Act.

TABLE X.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority on 31st, December, 1952.

	Domiciliary	*In Institution*	*Total*
(*a*) Midwives employed by the Authority	20	..	20
(*b*) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations—			
(*i*) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	..	..	..
(*ii*) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	..	1	1
(*c*) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	..	4	4
(*d*) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	10	..	10
	30	5	35

TABLE XI.

Number of maternity cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during the year ended 31st December, 1952.

	Domiciliary cases		*Cases in Institutions*		*Total*	
	As Mids	*As Mat.*	*As Mids.*	*As Mat.*	*As Mids.*	*As Mat.*
1. Midwives employed by the Authority ..	61	29	..	..	61	29
2. Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations—						
(*a*) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act, 1946	..	..	48	18	48	18
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Board of Governors under the National Health Service Act	..	..	57	83	57	83
4. Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives in Nursing Homes)	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	61	29	105	101	166	130

Number of cases attended by Domiciliary Midwives after discharge from hospital or institution before the fourteenth day 100

DENTAL TREATMENT

Arrangements are available for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. None accepted treatment by the Council's Dental Surgeon, but dentures were provided by arrangements with a local dentist in two cases.

Pre-school children were afforded treatment at the school clinics. 259 were inspected of whom 104 required dental treatment, but only 47 accepted and received treatment. Two permanent clinics are to be established, one at Blaenau Ffestiniog and one at Bala, where the Council will have their own clinic premises and where medical and dental services will be developed more extensively.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Ante-natal clinics were held by Specialists by arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board at :—

Blaenau Ffestiniog	—1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.
Dolgelley	—2nd and 4th Mondays in each month.
Towyn	—Last Wednesday in each month.
Corwen	—Second Wednesday in each month.

MEDICAL AID

No medical aid forms were issued by Midwives during the year.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

96 Maternity Outfits were issued during the year.

A stock of outfits is kept at the Health Offices at Dolgelley while small issues are made to the midwives to replenish their stock from time to time.

HEALTH SURVEYS

The Health Department is co-operating in three surveys at present. One survey is that conducted by the British Cancer Campaign into deaths from cancer, the other by the Institute of Child Health (London University) into the Health and Development of Children, while the third is in co-operation with the Staff of Guy's Hospital, London, on children who have not been breast fed.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Number of Home Helps employed on 31st December, 1952 :—

Whole time ..	0
Part-time ..	7

Ten part-time Home Helps were available for service at the end of the year.

Number of cases where Home Help was provided during the year—

(*a*) Maternity cases (including expectant mothers	4
(*b*) Tuberculosis	2
(*c*) Others	28

Most of the Home Helps were engaged in the homes of old age pensioners and persons in receipt of National Assistance. In the latter cases the Council decided to provide the service free of charge. It appears as if the higher salaried group are not willing to pay the costs of a Home Help. The amount chargeable for the full costs of a Home Help is at the rate of 2/8d. per hour. The amount actually paid by any person is based on a scale of income adopted by the Council. This scale is more lenient than the scale proposed by the County Council Association. In several instances private arrangements were made for help and payment made direct by the householder to the helper at a cheaper rate than the amount which the householder would have to pay the Council for a Home Help.

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

Number of Midwives practising in the area who are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia 19

Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by Midwives in Domiciliary practice during the year 1952—

(*a*) When acting as Midwives 25
(*b*) When acting as a Maternity Nurse .. 12

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Clinics were held at the thirteen centres as in previous years. The average attendance per session of all the clinics was approximately 19, the same as in the past year. There were fewer sessions held at four of the centres and one more session at another centre. There were marked increases in attendances at the Aberdovey, Blaenau Ffestiniog and Corris Clinics, while the attendances at Barmouth, Corwen, Dyffryn and Harlech Clinics showed decreases. Investigations are to be made in the Pennal and Llan Ffestiniog Areas to consider the possibilities of establishing Welfare Centres in these areas.

The voluntary helpers at the various centres have continued to assist and their services have been of invaluable help to the clinics.

TABLE XII.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Centre :	Number of Meetings held	Number of children attended	Total number of attendances made by children			Average No. of children in attendance at each Clinic Session			No. of children in attendance for the first time		
			under one	one to five	Total	under one	one to five	Total	under one	one to five	Total
Aberdovey	12	82	130	245	375	11	20	31	26	3	29
Abergynolwyn ..	12	25	41	101	142	3	8	11	5	..	5
Bala	25	54	281	24	305	11	1	12	30	2	32
Barmouth	25	105	341	263	604	14	10	24	25	1	26
Corris	12	47	90	90	180	7	7	14	18	0	18
Corwen	12	22	24	54	78	2	4	6	5	1	6
Dolgelley	22	69	281	24	305	13	1	14	27	5	32
Dyffryn	12	31	46	83	129	4	7	11	11	1	12
Ffestiniog	25	103	560	43	603	22	2	24	77	2	79
Harlech	12	57	51	42	93	4	4	8	11	1	12
Penrhyndeudraeth	25	99	134	459	623	5	19	24	27	1	28
Towyn	24	117	303	532	835	13	22	35	49	1	50
Trawsfynydd ..	12	44	86	51	137	7	4	11	18	1	19

TABLE XIII.

BIRTHS

	Number of Births 1952		*Notified in County*		
	Registered	*Notified in County*	*No. of Births attended by Doctors*	*No. of Births attended by state Certified Mid-wives*	*No. of cases attended by Doctors & State Certified Mid-wives*
County of Merioneth	534	292	..	166	126
Total Urban Dists.	236	235	..	121	114
Total Rural Dists.	298	57	..	45	12
Urban Districts :					
Bala..	20	4	..	4	..
Barmouth ..	35	57	..	14	43
Dolgelley ..	29	66	..	49	17
Ffestiniog ..	80	22	..	10	12
Towyn	72	86	..	44	42
Rural Districts :					
Deudraeth ..	83	12	..	8	4
Dolgelley ..	89	10	..	9	1
Edeyrnion ..	78	26	..	20	6
Penllyn	43	9	..	8	1
Pennal	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIV.

Giving the birth rate per 1,000 of population for the decennial period, 1943–1952, in England and Wales, the County and County Districts.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
England and Wales	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3
County of Merioneth	14.7	16.4	15.23	16.42	17.63	17.41	16.66	13.20	13.82	13.00
Total Urban Districts	14.0	16.4	13.71	17.22	16.65	15.80	15.29	11.69	14.66	13.50
Total Rural Districts	15.2	16.4	16.42	15.78	18.38	18.69	17.77	14.33	13.19	12.63
Urban Districts :										
Bala	12.0	14.8	11.84	20.59	20.04	16.51	17.22	12.48	14.79	13.84
Barmouth	18.5	18.7	16.73	21.13	14.28	18.86	11.22	15.73	18.60	14.87
Dolgelley	10.2	11.5	16.97	11.75	17.53	17.36	13.11	8.51	12.22	11.56
Ffestiniog	14.0	15.8	12.01	16.99	17.21	14.49	16.78	11.31	14.55	11.79
Towyn	13.9	19.6	13.64	17.45	15.06	15.06	15.74	11.85	14.06	16.41
Rural Districts :										
Deudraeth	19.1	16.7	17.49	18.34	18.53	18.51	19.16	14.58	14.48	12.10
Dolgelley	12.5	16.4	15.57	14.85	18.09	16.61	14.81	13.89	10.51	9.38
Edeyrnion	18.1	17.9	20.84	17.10	21.79	19.18	21.24	17.09	17.22	18.91
Penllyn	10.7	15.3	11.06	11.26	15.55	24.00	17.94	12.08	13.58	15.30
Pennal C.P.	5.3	5.3	11.73	11.56	8.52	21.47	8.88	5.83	6.27	15.97

TABLE XV.

Showing the number of births and the births rates in the County and in the County Districts with the number of Illegitimate births with the percentage of total births for the year 1952.

	No. of births registered 1952			*Birth rate per* 1,000 *of estimated population*	*Illegitimate Births*	
	Males	*Females*	*Total*		*No.*	*per cent of Total births*
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
County of Merioneth	273	261	534	13.00	32	5.99
Total Urban Districts : ..	129	107	236	13.50	13	5.51
Total Rural Districts	144	154	298	12.63	19	6.38
Urban Districts:						
Bala	12	8	20	13.84	..	..
Barmouth ..	14	21	35	14.87	1	2.85
Dolgelley ..	24	5	29	11.56	..	..
Ffestiniog ..	45	35	80	11.79	5	6.25
Towyn	34	38	72	16.41	7	9.72
Rural Districts :						
Deudraeth ..	43	40	83	12.10	7	8.43
Dolgelley ..	32	57	89	9.38	4	4.30
Edeyrnion ..	43	35	78	18.91	7	8.97
Penllyn ..	23	20	43	15.30	..	..
Pennal	3	2	5	15.97	1	20.00

TABLE XVI.

Giving the number of Still Births registered and notified with certain "still births" rates, 1952

	No. of Still Births in Registrar General's Return	No. of cases of still-births notified by			No. of cases attended by Doctor and Certified Midwife	Still Birth Rates	
		Doctor	State Certified Midwives	Registrar of Births		per 1,000 Population	per 1,000 total Births Live and Still births
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
County of Merioneth ..	8	..	4	..	4	0.19	14.76
Total Urban Districts ..	5	..	4	..	4	0.29	20.75
Total Rural Districts ..	3	..	..	..	..	0.13	9.97
Urban Districts :							
Bala	1	..	..	..	..	0.69	47.62
Barmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dolgelley	1	..	2	..	2	0.40	33.33
Ffestiniog	2	..	..	..	..	0.29	24.39
Towyn	1	..	2	..	2	0.23	13.70
Rural Districts :							
Deudraeth	1	..	..	..	..	0.15	11.90
Dolgelley	2	..	..	..	..	0.21	21.98
Edeyrnion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penllyn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVII.

HEALTH VISITING 1952

Showing the number of Health Visits paid by part-time Health Visitors.

Districts :	*Visits to Children 0-1 years of age*		*Visits to children 1-5 years of age*	*Total Health Visits to children 0-5 years*
	Primary Visits	*Total Visits*		
Aberdovey	23	107	179	286
Bala..	58	283	646	929
Barmouth	31	229	343	572
Corris	14	110	116	226
Corwen	64	340	606	946
Dinas	10	47	121	168
Dolgelley	51	353	533	886
Dyffryn	17	126	184	310
Celynin	9	53	141	194
Blaenau Ffestiniog	62	383	720	1103
Ffestiniog	23	197	337	534
Harlech	17	100	287	387
Llanegryn	19	123	163	286
Penrhyndeudraeth	33	213	390	603
Towyn	51	266	303	569
Trawsfynydd	17	286	351	637
	499	3216	5420	8636

TABLE XVIII.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1952

	Number of deaths of Infants at the different age periods											
	Under one week	*1–2 weeks*	*2 to 3 weeks*	*3 to 4 weeks*	*Total under 4 wks. (1 month)*	*4 weeks & under 3 months*	*3 months & under 6 months*	*6 months & under 9 months*	*9 months & under 12 months*	*Total 2–12 months*	*Total under 12 months*	*Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births*
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
County of Merioneth	9	..	2	..	11	1	2	1	..	4	15	28.09
Total Urban Dists. ..	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	1	7	29.66
Total Rural Dists. ..	4	..	1	..	5	1	2	..	..	3	8	26.85
Urban Districts :												
Bala	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	50.00
Barmouth	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	57.14
Dolgelley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ffestiniog	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	37.50
Towyn	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13.89
Rural Districts :												
Deudraeth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12.05
Dolgelley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edeyrnion	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	3	5	64.10
Penllyn	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	46.51
Pennal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIX.

INFANT MORTALITY

Showing the causes of death of infants who died under one year of age in the several County Districts, and in the County.

	URBAN AREAS						*RURAL AREAS*						
Cause of death :	*Bala*	*Barmouth*	*Dolgelley*	*Ffestiniog*	*Towyn*	*Total Urban Districts*	*Deudraeth*	*Dolgelley*	*Edeyrnion*	*Penllyn*	*Pennal*	*Total Rural Districts*	*Total County*
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
3. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Congenital malformations..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	6
5. Prematurity	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Other defined causes	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	4	6

TABLE XX.

Giving the causes of deaths of Infants under one year of age, and ages at death, 1952.

Causes of Death:	Number of deaths of infants at the several age period:										
	Under one week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 wks (1 month)	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 12 months	Total 2–12 months	Total under 12 months
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pneumonia ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Gastritis enteritis & diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
4. Congenital malformations	4	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	6
5. Prematurity ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Other defined causes ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	3	3

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified from each County District will be found in the following Table :—

	Scarlet Fever			*Diphtheria*			*Whooping Cough*			*Measles*			*Puerperal Pyrexia*	*Acute Pneumonia*	*Erysipelas*
	No. of cases	*Incidence per 1,000 of population*	*No. of deaths*	*No. of cases*	*Incidence per 1,000 of population*	*No. of deaths*	*No. of cases*	*Incidence per 1,000 of population*	*No. of deaths*	*No. of cases*	*Incidence per 1,000 of population*	*No. of deaths*			
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
County of Merioneth	16	0.39	..	..	..	..	8	0.19	..	691	16.82	..	..	17	4
Total Urban Dists.	5	0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	16.93	..	..	..	1
Total Rural Dists.	11	0.47	..	..	..	..	8	3.39	..	395	16.74	..	..	17	3
Urban Districts :															
Bala	3	2.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1.38	..	..	..	..
Barmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	28.90	..	..	..	..
Dolgelley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ffestiniog	2	0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	33.30	..	..	..	1
Towyn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Districts :															
Deudraeth ..	11	1.67	..	..	..	..	5	0.73	..	303	46.01	..	..	1	1
Dolgelley	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.11	..	52	54.83	..	..	1	1
Edeyrnion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5.82	..	..	14	1
Penllyn	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.71	..	16	5.69	..	..	1	..
Pennal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXII.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC, NOVEMER 1952, to FEBRUARY, 1953

CENTRES	Total No. examined	Total number examined				Total number found to be abnormal				Classification of abnormal cases : Definite Pulmonary Tuberculoiss				Needing further Observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis				Other Abnormalities of the Chest			
		under 15 years		over 15 years		under 15 years		over 15 years		under 15 years		over 15 years		under 15 years		over 15 years		under 15 years		over 15 years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Towyn	696	114	127	236	219	1	3	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	2	7	4
Llwyngwril ..	95	6	8	25	56	..	..	3	4	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3
Aberdovey ..	268	7	2	114	145	..	..	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	9
Corwen	579	22	29	251	277	..	..	29	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	3	..	..	22	7
Barmouth ..	958	120	93	301	444	2	3	12	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	13	2	1	10	10
Tanygrisiau ..	80	..	..	23	57	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	9	4
Bl. Ffestiniog ..	1090	163	178	294	455	4	3	50	29	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	9	3	..	36	20
Llan Ffestiniog	124	..	..	38	86	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	9
Penrhyndeudraeth	138	3	1	42	92	1		2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	5
Llanbedr	145	29	30	38	48	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Harlech	191	..	..	89	102	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..
Dyffryn	45	..	1	21	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dolgelley ..	608	99	160	162	187	2	2	12	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	10	5
Bala	781	146	145	265	225	3	2	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	11	7

TUBERCULOSIS

There were fewer deaths from Tuberculosis than in the past year and the death rate of 0.39 per 1,000 population is the lowest ever recorded. There were fourteen more male cases notified than in last year while there were seven fewer female cases. Fifteen of the sixteen deaths due to tuberculosis were males.

There has been close and amicable co-operation with the Chest Physician who has done excellent service in this County. Under the present arrangements there is very little delay in obtaining institutional treatment for those in real need of such treatment. It is to be hoped that the present arrangements with the Welsh Regional Hospital Board will be continued.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited the County during the period extending from November, 1952, to February, 1953. More villages were visited than in the past, but more would have been visited if electric power had been available.

5,798 persons were examined, but only one definite case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found, though 39 others needed further observation. There was a much better response from the public than in the past though only about one-seventh of the total population were examined.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

149 individuals were vaccinated with B.C.G. 87 of these were pupils attending the Dolgelley Grammar School. 111 pupils of this school were tested of whom 17 were Mantoux positive and 87 were negative. 7 were absent on day of reading the test.

58 pupils vaccinated became positive, 9 being absent on the day the test was read. 39 pupils had 0.2mgm. of which 31 became positive. The other 39 had 0.1 mgm. and 24 became positive.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the several County Districts, with the "phthisis" death rate and the total tuberculosis rate per 1,000 of population.

	Deaths from Tuberculosis 1952		*Death rates per 1,000 of population*	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis*	*Phthisis Death Rate*	*Total Tuberculosis Death rates*
Col. 1	2	3	4	5
County of Merioneth	15	1	0.37	0.39
Total Urban Districts	8	..	0.46	0.46
Total Rural Districts	7	1	0.30	0.34
Urban Districts :				
Bala	..	..	..	..
Barmouth	1	..	0.42	0.42
Dolgelley	2	..	0.80	0.80
Ffestiniog	4	..	0.59	0.59
Towyn..	1	..	0.23	0.23
Rural Districts :				
Deudraeth ..	3	..	0.44	0.44
Dolgelley	1	1	0.11	0.21
Edeyrnion ..	3	..	0.73	0.73
Penllyn	..	..	..	..
Pennal..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXIV.

Showing the total Tuberculosis Death Rate for the decennial period, 1943–1952

	Total Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 of population									
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
County of Merioneth	0.77	0.99	0.84	0.92	1.12	0.74	0.85	0.57	0.49	0.39
Total Urban Districts	0.99	1.15	0.94	1.23	1.37	1.21	1.09	0.86	0.62	0.46
Total Rural Districts	0.60	0.88	0.77	0.68	0.93	0.36	0.65	0.35	0.38	0.34
Urban Districts :										
Bala	..	1.41	..	0.71	0.72	1.37	1.32	..	..	..
Barmouth	0.69	0.78	0.41	1.29	0.43	0.82	..	..	0.85	0.42
Dolgelley	0.78	1.23	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.39	..	0.74	..	0.80
Ffestiniog	2.00	1.53	1.39	2.17	2.62	2.21	1.94	1.84	1.31	0.59
Towyn	..	0.52	1.09	..	0.29	..	0.79	..	..	0.23
Deudraeth	0.55	1.43	1.03	1.04	1.51	0.29	1.02	0.29	0.14	0.44
Dolgelley	0.36	0.49	0.63	0.66	0.94	0.26	0.55	0.11	0.43	0.21
Edeyrnion	0.93	0.49	0.74	..	0.49	0.24	0.48	0.48	0.24	0.73
Penllyn	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.96	0.32	1.04	0.35	1.07	0.71	..
Pennal	..	2.63	2.93	..	..	..	..	..	3.13	

TABLE XXV.

Showing new cases of Tuberculosis and the total deaths from Tuberculosis in the County and the several districts.

	NEW CASES				*DEATHS*			
	Respiratory		*Non-respiratory*		*Respiratory*		*Non-respiratory*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
County of Merioneth	39	25	4	9	10	5	1	..
Total Urban Districts ..	24	11	2	6	7	1	..	..
Total Rural Districts	15	14	2	3	3	4	1	..
Urban Districts :								
Bala	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barmouth	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Dolgelley	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Ffestiniog	16	8	1	4	4	..	..	..
Towyn	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural Districts :								
Deudraeth	9	10	..	..	2	1	..	..
Dolgelley	5	3	..	1	1	..	1	..
Edeyrnion	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..
Penllyn	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pennal	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Included in the above figures are four Pulmonary Male Cases not notified before death.

New cases and total deaths from Tuberculosis during the year 1952 in various age groups.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1–	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2–	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
5–	2	1	2	2	..	..		..
10–	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15–	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
20–	3	4	..	1	..	1	..	..
25–	6	8	..	..	..	1	1	..
35–	4	2	..	2	1	2	..	..
45–	6	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
55–	5	3	2	1	2	..	..	..
65–	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..
75–	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
TOTALS	35	25	4	9	10	5	1	..

TABLE XXVII.

TUBERCULOSIS

Admission to Hospitals and Sanatoria.

Quarter ended	*Pulmonary*		*Non-Pulmonary*		*Total*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
31/3/52 ..	16	10	3	3	19	13
30/6/52 ..	11	9	..	2	11	11
30/9/52 ..	15	8	0	1	15	9
31/12/52..	12	7	..	1	12	8
	54	34	3	7	57	41

TABLE XXVIII.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACTS

Article	Samples			Adulterated			Nature of Adulteration or irregularity	Observations and Particulars of Non-genuine Samples
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total		
Milk	85	..	85	10	..	10	(1) Below for S.N.F. No added water. F.P. normal	3.55 8.3 0.538 deg. c.
							(2) do.	3.4 8.4–0.538 deg. c.
							(3) do.	3.35 8.35–0.535 deg. c.
							(4) 3% deficient in fat.	2.9 8.6 0.546 deg. c.
							(5) 3% deficient in fat. Below for S.N.F. No added water. F.P. normal.	2.9 8.4–0.540 deg. c.
							(6) 3 % deficient in fat. Below for S.N.F. No added water F.P. normal.	2.9 8.25 0.539 deg. c.
							(7) 7% deficient in fat S.N.F	2.8 8.8
							(8) 7% deficient in fat S.N.F	2.8 8.75.
							(9) Below for S.N.F. No added water. F.P. normal	
							(10) do.	
Fish Cakes	..	3	3	..	..	..		
Cake Flour	1	1	2	..	1	1	Contained live mites	
Sausages	..	12	12	..	2	2	(1) 4% deficient in meat.	
							(2) 5% deficient in meat.	

TABLE XXVIII.—FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACTS (*Continued*)

Article	*Samples*			*Adulterated*			*Nature of Adulteration or irregularity*	*Observations and Particulars of Non-genuine Samples*
	Formal	*In-formal*	*Total*	*Formal*	*In-formal*	*Total*		
Jelly	..	5	5	..	..	..		
Pepper	..	1	1	..	..	..		
White Pepper	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Sandwich Spread	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Saccharine	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Balsam	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Jelly Crystals	..	2	2	..	..	..		
Ox-tongue Paste	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Ice Cream	1	12	13	1	1	2	(1) 66% deficient in fat. (2) 50% deficient in fat.	
Beef Suet	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Ground White Pepper	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Salad Cream	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Malt Vinegar	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Lemonade Powder	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Real Lemon Juice	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Ground Almonds	..	2	2	..	..	..		
Cut Peel	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Marzipan	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Whiskey	1	..	1	..	..	..		
Ham and Beef Paste	..	1	1	..	..	..		

TABLE XXIX SHOWING THE AGES AT DEATH FROM THE SEVERAL CAUSES IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

URBAN DISTRICTS

No. in R.G. List	CAUSES OF DEATH:	All ages		Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 and over	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	ALL AGES	116	127	3	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	3	2	34	26	37	33	36	60
1	Tuberculosis	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
2	Tuberculosis other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Other infective and parasitis diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Malignant neoplasm stomach	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	4	2	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	Malignant neoplasm breast	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
13	Malignant neoplasm uterus	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	3	2	4
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Diabetes	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	11	8	7	17
18	Coronary disease, angina	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	2	5	2	4	6
19	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Other heart disease	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	9	14
21	Other circulatory disease	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	Bronchitis	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
28	Nephritis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
31	Congenital malformations	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	15	20	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
33	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	5	4	2	8
34	All other accidents	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RURAL DISTRICTS

No. in R.G. List	CAUSES OF DEATH:	All ages		Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 and over	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	ALL AGES	163	154	4	4	1	..	..	..	2	1	5	5	39	18	53	44	59	82
1	Tuberculosis	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	..
2	Tuberculosis other	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Other infective and parasitis diseases	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	3	1	1	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
12	Malignant neoplasm breast	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
13	Malignant neoplasm uterus	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	3	3	5
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
16	Diabetes	21	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	14	13	16
18	Coronary disease, angina	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	8	1	3	2
19	Hypertension with heart disease	28	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
20	Other heart disease	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	9	9	17	28
21	Other circulatory disease	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	6	5
22	Influenza	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
23	Pneumonia	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	2
24	Bronchitis	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	1	..
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Nephritis	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
31	Congenital malformations	11	15	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	3	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	6	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
34	All other accidents	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

URAL DISTRICTS

15 rs	15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 and over	
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
..	2	1	5	5	39	18	53	44	59	82
..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7	1	3	1	1	4
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	3	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	14	13	16
..	..	..	1	..	5	..	8	1	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
..	..	1	..	..	2	3	9	9	17	28
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	3
..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	3	7
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXX CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE SEVERAL COUNTY DISTRICTS, 1952

No. in R.G. List	CAUSES OF DEATH	URBAN DISTRICTS												RURAL DISTRICTS													
		Bala U.D.		Barmouth U.D.		Dolgelley U.D.		Ffestiniog U.D.		Towyn U.D.		Total Urban Districts		Deudraeth R.D.		Dolgelley R.D.		Edeyrnion R.D.		Penllyn R.D.		Pennal C.P.		Total Rural Districts		Total County	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	ALL CAUSES	12	12	18	19	13	15	52	53	21	28	116	127	60	62	52	47	26	26	19	16	6	3	163	154	279	281
1	Tuberculosis respiratory	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	7	1	2	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	4	10	5
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6	Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Other infective and parasitis diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Malignant neoplasm stomach	..	1	..	1	1	2	5	3	1	1	7	8	1	1	6	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	11	6	18	14
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	6	1
12	Malignant neoplasm breast	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	9
13	Malignant neoplasm uterus	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	4	9	12	5	6	3	3	2	2	5	1	..	..	15	12	24	24
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	Diabetes	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	3	2	3	2	5	10	22	4	3	22	36	11	24	7	6	3	2	..	1	..	..	21	33	43	69
18	Coronary disease, angina	1	1	2	2	1	2	9	3	5	3	18	11	7	1	5	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	17	3	35	14
19	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
20	Other heart disease	3	4	2	4	4	1	3	4	2	3	14	16	9	14	6	13	3	6	7	6	3	2	28	41	42	57
21	Other circulatory disease	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	6	2	1	4	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	7	12	13
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	5	5	6	5
24	Bronchitis	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	6	7	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	10	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	7	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	10	..
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	4
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	2	..	4	3	1	..	6	9	2	8	15	20	2	3	7	7	1	4	1	1	..	..	11	15	26	35
33	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
34	All other accidents	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	1	4	4	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	10	7
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..